

INDIANA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

EFFECTIVE
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1995

For copies of these Standard Specifications contact:

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METRICS

The first 2 paragraphs of 109.01, Measurement of Quantities reads as follows:

(a) General Requirements. All work completed under the contract will be measured according to the metric system, now known as the International System of Units, or SI, unless otherwise specified.

The standard measures shown in this publication are mostly in the International System of Units such as meters, kilograms, liters, and hectares. The Department is converting to the International System. In this text where the standard measure is given in the International System, the English, or inch pound system, equivalents are shown in parentheses. The measures shown in parentheses are intended only for those contracts in which they are specified. No guarantee is provided, explicit or implicit, that the units are accurate conversions. Work included in the contract will be accepted on the basis of measures shown in parentheses only when such measures are specified.

In addition to the english equivalents shown in the text, the following general notes and table are provided to assist you in becoming familiar with the metric system.

SI UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

MEASUREMENT	ENGLISH UNIT	ENGLISH UNIT SYMBOL	MULTIPLIER FOR CONVERSION FROM ENGLISH UNIT TO SI UNIT (*)	SI UNIT	SI SYMBOL
Acceleration	foot per second squared mile per hour squared	ft/sec ² mi/h ²	0.304 8 exactly 1.0609 3	meter per second squared kilometer per second squared	m/s ² km/h ²
Area	square inch square foot square yard acre square mile	in ² ft ² yd ² ac mi ²	645.16 exactly 0.092 9 0.836 1 0.404 7 2.59	square millimeter square meter square meter hectare square kilometer	mm ² m ² m ² ha km ²
Density	pound per cubic foot	lb/ft ³	16.018 46	kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m ³
Energy	foot-pound force kilowatt hour	ft lbf kW h	1.355 8 3 600 000. exactly	joule joule	J J
Force/Weight (Gravity of Force)	pound force kilopound force ton	lbf kip t	4.448 2 4.448 2 8.896 4	newton kilonewton kilonewton	N kN kN
Length	inch foot yard mile	in. ft yd mi	25.4 exactly 0.304 8 exactly 0.914 4 exactly 1.609 3	millimeter meter meter kilometer	mm m m km

MEASUREMENT	ENGLISH UNIT	ENGLISH UNIT SYMBOL	MULTIPLIER FOR CONVERSION FROM ENGLISH UNIT TO SI UNIT (*)	SI UNIT	SI SYMBOL
Mass	ounce pound mass ton mass	oz lbm t	28.349 5 0.453 6 0.907 2	gram kilogram megagram	g kg Mg
Power	horsepower (550 ftAlbf/s)	hp	745.699 9	watt	W
Pressure/Stress	pound per square inch pound per square foot kilopound per square inch	lb/in ² lb/ft ² kip/in ²	6.894 8 0.047 88 6.894 8	kilopascal kilopascal megapascal	kPa kPa MPa
Speed/Velocity	foot per second mile per hour	ft/s mi/h	0.304 8 exactly 1.609 3	meter per second kilometer per hour	m/s km/h
Temperature	degree Fahrenheit	EF	(EF - 32)/1.8(**) exactly	degree Celsius	EC
Volume, Fluid	cubic inch fluid ounce gallon 1000 gallons	in ³ fl oz gal. M.G.	16.387 1 29.573 4 3.785 4 3.785 4	milliliter milliliter liter kiloliter	mL mL L kL
Volume, Solid	cubic inch cubic foot bushel cubic yard 1000 feet board measure	in ³ ft ³ bu yd ³ MFBM	16 387.06 exactly 0.028 32 0.035 24 0.764 6 2.359 7	cubic millimeter cubic meter cubic meter cubic meter cubic meter	mm ³ m ³ m ³ m ³ m ³

(*) Conversion from SI unit to English unit may be made by dividing the SI unit by the conversion factor shown in this column.

(**) This is a formula, and not a multiplier. The Fahrenheit temperature is substituted for EF in the formula to attain the Celsius temperature. Conversion from Celsius temperature to Fahrenheit temperature may be made by substituting the Celsius temperature for EC in the formula $(1.8 \times EC) + 32$. This is an exact conversion.

Angles will continue to be measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds instead of radians.

GENERAL NOTES

1. The SI unit of millimeter should be used to covert inches to millimeters.
2. The SI unit of Mass is the Kilogram (Kg) which should be used for smaller masses expressed in pounds. The megagram (Mg) should be used for larger masses expressed in tons.
3. All units peculiar to the various cgs systems (measurement systems constructed by using the centimeter, gram and second as base units) are to be avoided.
4. In commercial and everyday use, the term weight nearly always means mass; thus, when one speaks of a person's weight, the quantity referred to is mass. In Science and Technology, the term weight of a body has usually meant the force that, if applied to the body, would give it an acceleration equal to the local acceleration of free fall g (acceleration of gravity). When the term is used, it is important to know whether mass or force is intended and to use SI Units properly, by using Kilograms for Mass or Newtons for Force. The use of force of gravity (mass times acceleration of gravity) instead of weight with this meaning is recommended. Because of the dual use of the term weight as a quantity, this term should be avoided in technical practice except under circumstances in which its meaning is completely clear.
5. The term load means either mass or force, depending on its use. A load that produces a vertically downward force because of the influence of gravity acting on a mass may be expressed in mass units. Any other load is expressed in force units.
6. A quantity stated as limits, such as "not more than" or "maximum", must be handled so that the stated limit is not violated.
7. Conversion of quantities should be handled with careful regard to the implied correspondence between the accuracy of the data and the given number of digits. In all conversions, the number of significant digits retained should be such that accuracy is neither sacrificed nor exaggerated. For example, a length of 125 ft converts exactly to 38.1 m. If however, the 125-ft length has been obtained by rounding to the nearest 5 ft, the conversion should be given as 38 m. The proper conversion procedure is to multiply a value by a conversion factor that is more accurate than is required, the result is then rounded to the appropriate number of significant digits.
8. The rule for addition and subtraction is that the answer shall contain no significant digits farther to the right than occur in the least precise number. The rule for multiplication and division is that the product or quotient shall contain no more significant digits than are contained in the number with the fewest significant digits used in the multiplication.

9. When a figure is to be rounded to fewer digits than the total number available, the procedure should be as follows: a. When the first digit discarded is less than 5, the last digit retained should not be changed. For example, 3.46325, if rounded to four digits, would be 3.463; if rounded to three digits, 3.46. b. When the first digit discarded is greater than 5, or if it is a 5 followed by at least one digit other than 0, the last digit retained should be increased by one unit. For example, 8.37652, if rounded to four digits, would be 8.377; if rounded to three digits, 8.38. c. When the first digit discarded is exactly 5 followed by zeros, the last digit retained should be rounded upward if it is an odd number, but no adjustment made if it is an even number. For example, 4.365 when rounded to three digits, becomes 4.36. The number 4.355 would also round to the same value, 4.36, if rounded to three digits.
10. Refer to ASTM E 380 Standard Practice For Use of International System of Units (SI) for other conversion factors.